

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed NEW YORK
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turned.Letters and packages should be properly
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway, between 4th and 5th
streets.—THE WICKLOW WEDDING.BOVARY THEATRE, Bowery, between 2nd and 3rd
streets.—THE HUNTER'S CHIEF.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
10th street.—THE SEA OF 100.WATERLEY THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.—A GRAND
VALENTINE ENTERTAINMENT.OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway, between 10th and 11th
streets.—THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA.BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—
RIP VAN WINKLE.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street.—
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.THEATRE COMIQUE, 814 Broadway.—A LITTLE
BUTTER—GOOD FOR NOTHING.THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE QUEEN
OF HEARTS—THE OLD WOMAN THAT LIVED IN A SHOE.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and
Broadway.—Afternoon and evening performance.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-
fourth street.—PLAY.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 75th st., between 5th and
6th ave.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 301 Bowery.—COMO
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 255 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ROOLEY'S
MINSTRELS—OFF TO CUBA, &c.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 620
Broadway.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, August 31, 1869.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The DAILY HERALD will be sent to subscribers
for one dollar a month.The postage being only thirty-five cents a
quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement
can receive the HERALD at the same price it is
furnished in the city.

THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers.

Brooklyn Carriers and Newsdealers will in
future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE
of THE NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street,
Brooklyn.ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS and all
letters for the NEW YORK HERALD will be
received as above.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

Cable telegrams are dated August 30.

Paris experienced a very excited Bourse panic in
consequence of the circulation of reports relative
to the dangerous condition of Napoleon's health.
Napoleon will, it is said, hasten her return from the
East. The medical bulletin was reassuring. Prince
Napoleon intends to deliver a democratic speech in
the Senate.London journals are out in diatribe of the Stowe-
Byron scandal story. The Irish in London were
engaged in a new plan of political agitation. Fifty
bishops decline to attend the Council in Rome. The
alleged assassin of the Prince of Serbia has been ad-
mitted to bail. Vienna was agitated by a bank
failure.The London Times comments on the late boat
race in a truly international spirit and tone.The rules for the navigation of the Suez Canal are
published.Our special correspondence and European mail re-
port are in very interesting detail of our cable tele-
grams to the 26th of August.

China.

A despatch by the Atlantic cable says twenty-one
Christian missionaries have been murdered in China.

Paraguay.

No opposition was offered by Lopez to the allied
advance on Villa Rica, beyond which no operations
against the Paraguayans have as yet been attempted.
Lopez is strongly entrenched in the Cordilleras.
The British subjects living under Lopez are faring
well and have no desire to leave the country. Minis-
ter McMahon was carrying money for them home to
England.

Cuba.

Despatches from Havana contain the usual ac-
counts of desultory fighting, without any decisive
results. The Diario claims that seven of the central
and eastern jurisdictions are held by the Spaniards.
Ferreira, a member of the vigilance committee,
charged with enforcing the collection of customs,
has been dismissed for smuggling.Secretary Fish, in reply to inquiries from Cubans
in Washington, states that he has no information as
to any action of the Spanish government on the
proposition to sell Cuba. It is believed in Cuban
circles that the Serrano government will make no
decision in the matter, but will leave it to the King,
who is to be chosen by the Cortes on the 15th of
September.Dr. Simons, a New Yorker, who has been a pris-
oner at Havana for the last seven months, has
arrived in Washington to secure Secretary Fish's
aid in recovering the property taken from him by the
Spaniards during his confinement. He represents
that he was shamefully treated by his captors,
and several times narrowly escaped being shot by
the volunteers.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. J. Ross Browne denies that he denounced Mr.
Burlingame or his mission, and says that the Chinese
would not progress except by the enforcement of
treaty rights.Prince Arthur attended a reception and a ball in
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, yesterday,
and a general holiday was observed. He opened
the ball with the Mayor's wife.General Canby, commanding in Virginia, is now
stated, has written to General Sherman asking
authority to install Governor Walker immediately,
in order that certain important appointments may
be made.Mr. Peabody, accompanied part of the way by
General Lee, left White Sulphur Springs for Balti-
more yesterday in a special car. His health is much
improved. He was in Washington yesterday after-
noon as the guest of Mr. Corcoran.Judge Dent expresses no doubt of his nomination
by the Mississippi conservatives. He has great ele-
ments of strength of the State, having at one time
been the Freedmen's Bureau Commissioner there,
when by his tact he managed so well as to secure
the ardent attachment of both rebels and negroes.
He will stump the State during the canvass.Ben Butler and General Rawlins are quarreling
between themselves. A quartermaster in Rich-
mond burned some buildings used as a hospitalduring the war, in which, it is stated, General But-
ler was interested. At this the General demanded
that the Quartermaster be instantly dismissed, and
the Secretary refused.Colonel Stokes called upon Commissioner Delano
yesterday to have the remnant revenue officers in
Tennessee removed. The Commissioner said the
President and Secretary Boutwell must be consulted
first.A great fire is raging in the Dismal Swamp in Vir-
ginia. Many miles of fences and cordwood have
been destroyed, and numerous wild animals have
been driven out into the open country.A drove of cattle, seventy in number, stampeded
in Buffalo yesterday and raged about the streets, at-
tacking all the citizens they met. Several persons
were injured. The drove scattered, some of them
swimming the Niagara river to Canada.Charges have been filed against Mayor Bowen, of
Washington, by a commissioner of that city, of
entering, it is alleged, into a conspiracy with certain
contractors to defraud the city of \$11,000.A boiler in the Phoenix Iron Works, at Phoenix-
ville, Pa., exploded yesterday, killing two men and
fatally injuring two others.Several houses were damaged by lightning in
Binghamton on Saturday afternoon, and one was
completely demolished. Two ladies were severely
shocked.The Susquehanna Railroad war came up in the
Albany courts yesterday; but no witnesses were ex-
amined, and it was again postponed until the 15th
of September.The famous century plant of Buffalo has been
shipped to Chicago, to add one more to the nume-
rous sensations of the latter city. Over 20,000
strangers visited it in Buffalo.A man named Marshall fell asleep in a boat at
Buffalo on Saturday, and was covered and killed by
a cargo of wheat subsequently put into the boat.A woman named Elizabeth McCarthy and a little
girl named Elizabeth Jordan were drowned at Paterson
yesterday by the upsetting of a rowboat.Three monitors, in a very dilapidated condition,
have arrived at New Orleans from Mound City, and
two others on the way are around below Memphis.A large number of coal miners appeared in Scrant-
on, Pa., yesterday, with the intention of preventing
the miners of the Lackawanna Railroad Company
from working. The citizens were organizing to pro-
tect the miners.Considerable lawlessness prevails in Sumner and
Rutherford counties, Tenn. The negro laborers are
sneaking into Nashville, demanding protection, and
even the planters are asking aid to rid them of the
desperadoes who prevent their laborers from working.

The City.

The "uniform rule" of the Police Commissioners
has been modified so as to permit officers to be re-
lieved of wearing their uniform in special cases by
the Board or its members, or by the Superintendent.
Gustave Berhan, a Frenchman newly arrived, was
robbed in Broadway, near Bond street, about twelve
o'clock on Sunday night, of \$300 francs and a gold
watch by a number of thieves, who beat him until
he was insensible. Three of them were captured by
the police, but the property was not recovered.The stock market yesterday was heavy and ex-
tremely dull. Gold declined to 133½, closing finally
at 133½.The market for beef cattle yesterday was tolerably
active and prices were quite steady. Prime and ex-
tra steers were quoted 16½c. a 16c, fair to good 14c.
a 15c and inferior to ordinary 10c. a 13½c. The of-
ferings were large, being about 2,500 head at the
new yards at Weehawken, 1,500 at Communipaw and
340 at 100th street. Milch cows were in light re-
quest and prices were generally heavy. Prime
and extra were quoted \$90 a \$125
each, fair to good \$75 a \$85 and
inferior to common \$40 a \$90. Veal calves were in
moderate demand at 10½c. a 11½c for prime and
extra, 8c. a 10½c for common to good and 8c. a 9½c
for inferior. Sheep were in brisk demand and firm
at 7c. a 7½c for extra, 6½c. a 7c for prime, 5c. a
6c for common to good and 4c. a 5½c for inferior.
Lamb were in good demand and firm at 7c. a 8½c
for common to prime. Swine were heavy at 9c.
a 9½c, with arrivals of 5,131 head, chiefly for
slaughters.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General U. S. Grant, General Porter and General
Quincy; Colonel J. H. Baldwin, of Virginia; C. Preston,
of Indiana; J. H. Denham, of Chicago; Ernst Men-
delsohn and Ernst Wespahl, of Prussia, are at the
Fifth Avenue Hotel.Major General George G. Meade, of the United
States Army; Colonel A. Boyd, of Pennsylvania; J.
Van Wauvo, of Mobile; J. B. Turner, of Chicago,
and Captain Robert Leitch, of steamship City of Lon-
don, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.Judge G. M. Curtis, Dr. F. D. Curtis and Dr. A. L.
Aldridge, of New York; J. A. Hayward, of Panama;
Judge Grier, of Belfast, and W. A. Kirkland, of the
United States Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.Colonel Owens, of Kentucky; W. M. Allen, of
Mount Pleasant, and Major John Butts, of Vermont,
are at the St. Julius Hotel.E. Howard, of Halifax, Ca.; C. W. Adams, of Bos-
ton, and W. E. Kilbourne, of Keokuk, Iowa, are at
the Westminster Hotel.H. B. Leyland, of the United States Army, and
George Campbell Anderson, of Nassau, N. P., are at
the Clarendon Hotel.Colonel T. G. Bayler, of the United States Army;
W. G. Farrow, of Buffalo; E. K. Cahoon, of the
United States Navy; James A. Woodbury, of Boston;
John Endry, of North Carolina; George Hillyer, of
Georgia; Frederick Irwin, of London, England; F.
E. Crane, of Philadelphia, and C. Gurnee, of San
Francisco, are at the Astor House.

Prominent Departures.

Count Faverney and Señor Roberts, for Wash-
ington; Señor Valles, for Newport; Major Trum-
bull, for West Point; J. S. Hodgson, for Sara-
toga; Charles Hopkins, for Mobile; Dr. C. Reese, for
Baltimore; Samuel Randall, for Philadelphia; Col-
onel C. T. Davidson, for Boston, and Dr. S. Reese, for
Saratoga.MORE TROUBLE AMONG THE PENNSYLVANIA
COAL MINERS.—Scranton, Pa., was the scene
of considerable excitement yesterday. Some
fifteen hundred coal miners met there for
the purpose of preventing the miners of the
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad
Company continuing at work. To the time our
despatch was sent no forcible measures had
been resorted to. The citizens, however,
laboring under an apprehension of violence,
had held a meeting and were rapidly organiz-
ing for the preservation of the peace and for
the protection of the threatened miners. It is
to be hoped that moderate counsels will prevail
and that nothing will be done to precipitate a
conflict, which is as unnecessary as it is prej-
udicial to the material interests of the country.POLICE UNIFORM.—There is another ridicu-
lous excitement in the police department
in regard to clothes. It is "ordered"
that a policeman shall not lay aside his
uniform even when off duty, save in his
own house or when out of his precinct
altogether. This is a piece of petty and ridicu-
lous tyranny. What good purpose does it
serve to keep a man thus in a certain kind of
dress when he cannot even be called upon to
perform the duty for which that dress is merely
a badge of authority? We favor giving a
policeman the rights and privileges of a citizen
to wear any dress he pleases at such times as
his absence from duty relieves him from the
direct force of police regulations.THE DIFFERENCE.—In England the boatmen,
the press and the people accord the Harvard
boys all honor, and with the true gallantry of
fair opponents concede that the victors had
nothing to spare. But in Canadian utterance
we see the "tuppenny" spirit of the Canada
people. They argue that Harvard might have
been beaten by half an hour if it had been
worth while.General Grant and the Cuban Question—
The Political Prospect for 1872.Political affairs at Washington are at dead
low water. The tide has never been so low
there for half a century or more. For some
time past the President, Vice President, Con-
gress and the Cabinet, excepting Secretary
Rawlins, and he is an invalid, have been out
of town. To-day, however, there will be
some signs of animation observable, occa-
sioned by the Cabinet meeting; but as Presi-
dent Grant returns to Saratoga to-morrow,
and as it is probable the heads of depart-
ments will follow suit, the capital is likely to
resume its unprecedented dullness. Such a
general clearing out of the government has
never been known before this since the occupa-
tion of Washington by the British in 1814.In all this, and especially in "the never end-
ing but still beginning" pleasure excursions of
General Grant, the democratic journals and
politicians see the signs of an inglorious failure
of Grant's administration and the breaking up
and dispersion of the party in power. Gen-
eral Grant, we are told, is doing nothing on
any of the great questions of the day, because
he is alike ignorant and indifferent concerning
them and the consequences—that on the Cuban
question, for instance, he has no policy and no
purpose but that of drifting along and trusting
to luck. In regard to Cuba, however, we are
entirely satisfied that General Grant's inactivity
is not the result of indifference. We are
satisfied that he is a close and earnest student
of events, and that he is confident that before
long Cuba will be free; that events in the
island and in Spain are rapidly tending towards
this solution, and that if the doubting
Thomases will only yield to a little patience
they too will in a short time be convinced.
We are, in this connection, gratified with the
assurance that the Secretary of State is not op-
posed to the recognition of belligerent rights in
behalf of the Cubans, but is in full accord with
the President, and that in due season all
doubts and apprehensions will be scattered to
the winds touching the policy of the adminis-
tration on the Cuban question.But what does all this signify? We pre-
sume it signifies that before long we shall
have either a satisfactory treaty with Spain
or the recognition of the revolutionary
Cubans as a belligerent power. Meantime it
is apparent from the enthusiastic receptions of
General Grant by the people at every point
where he appears before them that their con-
fidence in him is unshaken; that they fully be-
lieve in his capacity and purpose to carry out
the promises of his inaugural; that they care
nothing for the growlings and whinings of
disappointed place-hunters in the division of
the spoils, and that on the Cuba question, the
Alabama claims, the Mexican question, recon-
struction, suffrage and the money question the
people have full faith in General Grant, and
that if he is doing nothing, if the government
is standing still, it is because that just now
there is really nothing to do but to wait for
some further developments of events.Hence it is still too soon to attempt the
political horoscope for 1872, although, under
the present appearances of things, General
Grant must inevitably be nominated and
elected for a second term. So far as he is
concerned the opposition party in the South
has disappeared, and both parties swear by his
policy and his administration. In the North
there is no agitation in the republican
camp of the claims of any candidate in
opposition to Grant, while to the Northern
democracy the city of New York, and
through the city, the State is all
that is really left from the wreck of the Sey-
mour and Blair campaign. Thus the demo-
cratic chiefs of this city, the Tammany
Sachems—and more powerfully than the old
Albany Regency—hold the democratic party
of the Union subject to their control. Accord-
ingly, they expect to name the democratic
candidate for the succession; and if not their first
choice their second choice will surely be the
man. Their first choice is Hoffman, and their
second choice may be Pendleton should the com-
ing Ohio election give him a fresh start
in the West. Seymour is done for, Chase is
apparently up and, Hancock, Hendricks,
Packer, Adams and the rest, appear to be all
in the background in having no fixed power to
bear upon Tammany Hall.But what can Tammany Hall do under the
present division of parties, North and South,
against General Grant as the republican candi-
date in 1872? Absolutely nothing. The first
thing Tammany is called upon to do is not to
trot out Hoffman, but to bring about a reunion
between the Northern and Southern demo-
cracy. To this end, if the mountain will not
come to Mahomet Mahomet must go the moun-
tain, or peradventure the democratic campaign
of 1872 may be more profligate than that under
Seymour and Blair, which hardly paid ex-
penses.

The Mutiny on the Sabine.

It is a melancholy story that comes by the
cable from the United States schoolship Sa-
bine—rather the more melancholy, too, for
coming just at the moment when the friendly
rivalry of our boys on the Thames fills the air
with acclamations so much in contrast to the
spirit of this recital. Seven men have been
hanged at the yardarm for mutiny, and an-
other ghastly page is added to the history of
our navy that may go side by side with the
memorable story of the mutiny on the Somers
and its rapid, perhaps precipitate punishment.
With a large part of the public, and certainly
with all those who had relatives or friends on
the Sabine, the first question will be, "Who
were these seven men?" Why could not the
telegraph vouchsafe the meagre satisfaction of
their names? Here is a typical instance of
the way news is sent us. An event occurs of
very extended general interest, and of the
most intense and particular interest to a large
number of persons, and it involves an attempt
at a terrible crime. Yet from the news de-
spatch we actually cannot tell when it occurred,
where it occurred, or who were the guilty
parties, though they have been hanged.Every one will concede that there can be no
justification for the fury of rage that drives
men to attempt such an act as blowing up their
ship, and if it is clearly proven that the
attempt was made, and equally proven that
the men hanged were those who made it, the
justice of their punishment will not be brought
in question. But nevertheless, and side by
side with this clear recognition, must run theinquiry, what dreadful tyranny and oppres-
sion of naval "discipline" is behind all this?
Against what barbarity was this mutiny the
protest? For what conduct was it that the
sailors were thus savagely bent to "revenge
themselves upon their officers?" We cannot
believe that it was an imaginary outrage—
some figment of a sailor's brain. Sailors are
apt enough in badly organized ships to be dis-
contented and to find multitudes of airy griev-
ances, but that sort of discontent evaporates
in growling and does not attempt to fire the
magazine. There is something deeper here—
something that has taken a more desperate
hold on heart and brain, and the naval au-
thorities owe it to the country to make this
case the basis of a most exhaustive investiga-
tion into the very constitution of our navy in
regard to relations between officers and men.

The International Boat Race.

By the use of the French Atlantic cable we
are enabled to submit to our readers this morn-
ing a complete embodiment of the tone with a
very interesting reflex of the sentiment which
prevails in England on the subject of the issue
of the great international boat race between
the Oxford and Harvard crews as expressed in
an editorial which appeared in the London
Times yesterday, and which we have tele-
graphed verbatim. English-like, the article is
candid, manly and impartial. It contains no
words of exultation, but, on the contrary,
does full justice to the thew and muscle,
aquatic skill, power of endurance and whole-
souled bearing of the representatives of
"Young America." It is freely acknowledged
that in training, and consequently in the
science of stroke and, it may be, the appre-
ciation of every little riparian advantage just
at the critical moment, the Harvards were
from the first inferior to the Oxford boys; but
it is also conceded, and with equal freedom,
that our men were opponents calculated in
every way, and from the very moment of the
start, to render the use of the very best
exertions and utmost caution of the
latter absolutely necessary for the
ultimate attainment of a hardly won victory.
The English writer describes the scene which
was witnessed on the banks of the Thames
during the progress of the contest, and by his
repetition of the encouraging and animated
"Ah! ah! ah!" of the Americans shows at
once that the minds of our countrymen, even
of those most experienced in the watching of
the course of such events, alternated between the
hope of victory and the fear of defeat frequently
during the short, fleeting moments of the strug-
gle. It is acknowledged, as already
stated in our columns, that it was
blood against blood, the children of a
common stock in friendly rivalry as to which
would do the greater credit to the race and
pedigree. In the editorial we have the
battle "fought o'er again." The reader sees,
as it were, the young men as they bend to the
oar, sympathizes with the respective cow-
ards and obliterates in his mind's eye and
by a natural and generous impulse the fact
that Harvard and Oxford—the United States
and Great Britain—are separated by an ocean
width of three thousand miles distance.
Science, as is shown by our cable report of
the article to which we refer, has already an-
nihilated the space, while the friendly and
firm hand grasp interchanged between the men
of both crews during the evening at the dinner
table sealed an international attestation of the
grand fact.The moment and opportunity for the use of the
"steel glove hand" as between the two coun-
tries may have passed forever; the newspaper,
the telegraph, the oar and the fleet yacht ef-
facing perhaps all the pride of the war "victor's
glave" as experienced in the olden time. The
London celebrations in the evening, in and
outside of the Crystal Palace, were joyous and
cheering in the extreme, and all the details,
as set forth to-day, are in appropriate illustra-
tion of the ethnological fact that "blood runs
thicker than water."

The Police Justices—The Mode of Election.

The system of electing by the people the
judges of the various courts in our city, from
the Supreme Court down to the justices of the
police district courts, has long been the sub-
ject of great controversy. It has had its sup-
porters and its opponents, but hitherto the
elective system was maintained because pro-
vided for by the constitution. The amended
instrument, however, provides for an election
at which the people shall determine whether
the judges of the higher courts of record shall
continue to be elected by the people or ap-
pointed by the Governor. The result will be
a true test of the judgment of the people upon
this important point. But the amended con-
stitution provides for no change in the man-
ner of electing civil and police district jus-
tices. According to the present system these
officials are elected by the voters of the dis-
trict in which they reside. A great injustice
is done to the public thereby. For example:—
There are districts where the peaceful and
law-abiding citizens are greatly in the minority
and the turbulent and riotous element over-
poweringly in the ascendancy. The latter have
consequently the control of the ballot in their
districts, and the candidate for the judicial
office must base his chances of success upon
the votes of the very class whom the laws he
is to administer are designed to keep in check,
and if need be to punish. There can be no
proper enforcement of the laws under these
circumstances, and hence the impunity with
which crime stalks through the streets of our
city.One of the remedies heretofore proposed for
this state of things has been to put the candi-
dates for these offices on a general ticket, the
same as the judiciary ticket, and thus take
from the voters in the district the arbitrary
power of electing who shall preside as judges
over them. This is a question, however, that
only the Legislature can adjust and settle sat-
isfactorily, and it is one that will be strongly
pressed upon its attention at the coming
session.GOOD BOYS.—We are glad to note that the
boat clubs move in the matter of receiving the
Harvard four on coming home. It is well
enough for them to move, though of course it
will not be left to them merely, but will be
taken up by the whole people wherever a gal-
lant spirit is held in favor. Six seconds be-
hind is a splendid record for the first attempt
on a new course and a new style of rowing,
and is indeed equivalent to a victory; and we
need not be ashamed to take pride on this score,General Canby on the Situation in Vir-
ginia.We publish elsewhere a letter from Rich-
mond in which it appears that the politicians
of Virginia have agreed upon the resignation
of those members of the Legislature who cannot
take the test oath, provided General Canby
orders a new election. A committee accord-
ingly called upon the General for the purpose
of obtaining his views, which seem agreeable
to the proposition. General Canby, however,
saw fit to present his ideas on the situation of
affairs, which show him rather in the light of a
partisan than in that of an impartial com-
mander. Virginia, he holds, must be reconstructed
on a thoroughly loyal basis, meaning by that
that the State must be in the hands of the rad-
icals before she can be restored to her place in
the Union. The existence of the Democratic
State Central Committee, he further holds, is
a standing menace to whom? Not to the re-
public, but to the radical organization. And
this fact fills him with grave doubts. Is not
the existence of a Democratic State Central
Committee in every State of the Union a stand-
ing menace to the radicals throughout the re-
public? Does General Canby imagine that
these committees will disband to please the
radical party? We cannot see that their ex-
istence is a barrier to the restoration of the
Union. We think it would be better for Gen-
eral Canby to leave politics alone and submit
to the will of the people of Virginia, whatever
their decision may be.

J. Ross Browne on China.

It appears by a telegram from San Francisco,
published yesterday, that Mr. J. Ross Browne
contradicts the statement that came by the way
of London, to the effect that the Chinese gov-
ernment had rejected the treaty made by Mr.
Burlingame with the United States. We
expressed our doubt at the first of the truth of
the report. He now says the ratification of
the treaty is deferred till the return of the
Embassy. So far, then, our ex-Minister to
China has been misrepresented. But there
can be no question as to what he has written
and published over his own signature on China
and the Chinese. He thought proper to
ventilate his ideas, and we fear his prejudices
as well, in a letter addressed to certain British
merchants at Shanghai, which letter was
published in the HERALD on Sunday. He
has committed a grave mistake in
thus assuming an attitude of hostility
to the policy of his own country—the country
that he was sent to represent in China. His
conduct is more reprehensible, too, for having
made these foreigners, the British opium
traders, who are the bitterest enemies of China,
the medium for his publication. Whatever
views he might have entertained or wished
to express should have been ex-
pressed to his own government alone,
especially as the policy he discusses and con-
demns was inaugurated at Washington and
followed by a treaty made with the United
States that formed the basis of similar treaties
with the Powers of Europe. Such conduct
may seem bold and independent, but it is
unwise, indiscreet and unpatriotic.His letter, though smoothly and carefully
written, lacks grasp of thought. Admitting
even what he says to be true, that the Chinese
government does not desire progress or a more
free intercourse with the people and nations of
America and Europe, and that the object of
the Burlingame mission is to prevent such
progress rather than to promote it, the cordial
reception of the Embassy and the broad and
liberal treaties made with it cannot result
unfavorably. This was the true policy for
the great civilized nations of Europe and
America to pursue. It remains to be seen if
China will reject the treaties lately made
with this and other countries. We have
yet to see whether the Chinese government
has resolved, as Mr. Browne intimates, on
falling back to its old policy of exclusion and
retrogression. We are inclined to think it is
not so, and hope it is not. It appears to us
that the present government of China has
shown too much good sense and liberality to
justify the opinion that it would venture to
trifle in such a manner with all the great
Powers of the world. It would be the height
of temerity and folly. Prince Kung and the
high mandarins that surround him must know
such a course would raise a storm of indigna-
tion throughout America and Europe not easy
to be allayed, and that must in the end be
very damaging to China. The Christian
nations of the civilized world would do well
to try the peace policy with the Chinese. It is
magnanimous, broad, liberal and in accord-
ance with the spirit of the age. If, as Mr.
Browne thinks, the Chinese fail to appreciate
this, and should resolve to evade or reject the
policy of peace and progress, the alternative
of war can then be evoked. All Mr. Browne's
talk about paganism, pagans and Christianity
smacks very much of the old missionary and
opium traders' prejudices, and is outside of
the real question at issue. The civilized
world of Europe and America will not be
trifled with, nor do we think the Chinese
government so stupid as to imagine such a
thing. Surely it has seen and felt the power
of the great Christian nations too sensibly to
make such a mistake. The liberal peace
policy inaugurated on the arrival of the
Burlingame mission is the true one if that be
practicable. Let it be tried fairly, and then,
if it should fail, the great Powers can at last
resort to force. We must wait the result of
present efforts for peace and progress, and are
not without hope, notwithstanding Mr.
Browne's opinions, that they may prove suc-
cessful.

The Cotton Crop of 1869.

A New Orleans paper, referring to the esti-
mate we made of the cotton crop, admits that
there are three millions of bales grown this
year, but doubts that it can all be gathered.
Now, while we agree with the writer that
more labor is needed in the Southern States, we
think that with cotton at twenty-five cents a
pound and upwards the people will not allow it to
rot on the ground. They will, doubtless, make
an extraordinary effort to gather the whole of
this precious treasure, and if the negro labor
proves inadequate, the white people—the plan-
ters themselves, with their wives, sons and
daughters—will go to work. The Southern
people have learned the value of industry and
economy since they plunged into war and since
the war